NEW-YORK, DAHLY TRUBUNE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12.

mer, and in September was appointed a major, and, with a pretty strong force, proceeded toward Wilmington to rescue Governor Burke, who had been abducted from Hillsborough by Fanolog, a noted Tory, and his associates. South of Fayetteville he eacountered a band of Tories, and, after a severe skirmish, defeated them. His force was only one hundred and thi ty-six: that of the Tories was six hundred. It was a brilliant achievement. He was engaged in two or three other military enterprises soon afterward, when the surrender of Corowall's caused a cessation of hostilities at the South. With this campaign, Major Graham's revolutionary services closed. In the course of four years (at the end of which he was only twenty-three years of age) he had commanded in fifteen engagements, and was greatly beloved by his companions.

Major Graham was elected the first sheriff of Meckinshure after the close of the war, and in 1787, marginal processing the state of the war, and in 1787, marginal processing the state of the war.

Major Graham was elected the first sheriff of Meck-ried a daughter of John Davidson, one of the members of the famous Meckienburg Convention. By her he had twelve children the youngest of whom, the Hon-orable William A Graham, is now (1852) Secretary of the Navy of the United States. So matter his mar-riage, he erected from works, and settled in Lincoln county, eight miles from Besthe's Ford, where he lived forty years, and died. In 1814, one thousand men were raised in North Carolina to assist the Tennessee and Georgies volunteers against the Creek Indians. Graraised in North Carolina to assist the Tennessee and Georgia volunteers against the Creek Indians. Graham was urgently solicited to take the command. He consented and received the commission of major general. He arrived with bits c-rps just as the Creeks had submitted to Generals Jackson, Coflee, and Carroll, after the battle st the Horse Shoe. For many years after that war, General Graham was the senior officer of the fifth division of the State militia. Tennessee in all the fifth division of the State militia. Temperate in all things, he enjoyed remarkable health until about the time of his death, which occurred from apoplexy, on the twelfth of November, 1835, at the age of seventy-sers. His honored rem ins lie in a secluded apot, near the great r, ad leading from Beattle's Ford to Lincointon.

## Mining in California.

We print all the information that is sent us, or that we see in the California papers, shedding light on the general progress and prospects of Gold Mining in that Country. Sometimes we omit a paragraph which seems intended to exalt or depress some particular enterprise; at other times we let such paragraphs pass, through heste cr inattention; but in cases where a well-known and responsible name is signed to a letter, we do not realize any necessity for saying with each publication, 'The writer is himself engaged in mining, or owns claims on alleged quartz veins; 'make allowance for that.' We know that the most honest observer's report may be unconsciously affected by interest or partisanship; but our readers are aware that all, or nearly all, the definite reports we can get from the Mining Region must be written either by sanguine, interested adventurers, or soured, disap-pointed men who have adventured and lost-The opinions of neither are of much moment save as they rest on indubitable facts. That Californis has not been exhausted of gold, and does not seem to be near exhaustion, the semi-monthly receipts of Dust clearly establish. That her Washings are quite as productive in the aggregate as they have been in former years, seems deniable; but that they now absorb more labor and pay less per day to the hand than in the joyous early days of panning and rocking, is quite probable. Yet there are so many new 'diggings' opened every month, and such heavy enterprises on foot in the way of 'damming' and 'fluming,' turning rivers out of their beds, and sometimes carrying them miles away, in order to pour their floods across some plain whose sand or clay is pre sumably rich in gold, that we do not believe the aggregate proceeds of washing will be materially leasened for years.

As to Quartz Mining, it is evident that there have been some brilliant successes and some serious disppointments; and that, as a whole, the business has not as yet been fairly commenced. Much unsuitable or inadequate machinery has been sent out; sometimes good machinery has been rendered nugatory by a deficiency of power; sometimes the veins have not justified the expections based on surface specimens; and altogether the business has not yet passed the stage of experiment. That there is an immensity of gold still imbedded in the quartz, nobody doubts; that much of this quartz is very rich, and will amply pay for working, is morally certain; but who have the durably rich veins and who will make fortunes by Quartz Mining, is a problem as yet unsolved save in a few instances, which may prove, not the rule but the exception. We have chronicled some brilliant successes in Grass Valley where the mining of quartz in position has probably been prosecuted as far as, if not further than, in any other locality, and where the general result appers to have been very satisfactory. Still, there have been exceptions, even there; and we understand that the 'Rocky Bar' Company has thus far been among the unsuccessful, whether through mismanegement or unfortunate location, we do not clearly learn. We have heard that its operations were seriously embarrassed if not wholly suspended at the last advices. Thus it has been, and doubtless will again be, with other adventurers. 'All is not gold that glistens,' and those who invest hard-earned money in California should be sure that they place it in trustworthy hands, and even then they may meet with reverses. He who plows and plants a field may count with reasonable certainty on a harvest proportioned to the thoroughness of his cultivation ; but no science, no sagacity, can determine whether the next year's product of a mine will justify the expectations which its first proceeds had fair ly excited. Successful mining is a compound of good management and good luck, and the former is often neutralized by the absence of the latter.

The Newport Daily News waxes exceeding wroth in view of the hardihood of certain citizens of Providence, who have dared to visit Newport and there complain of flagrant, ostentatious violators of a penal law of the State. It is specially incensed at hheir refusal to be unresistingly pelted with rotten eggs by the mob of flunkies to the Newport rumsellers, and says they "will not be allowed" to draw pistols on their assailants again. We don't see how it proposes to

help itself. - If the Newport liquor-dealers find themselves in trouble, they have nobody to blame for it but their organ. That paper took occasion to boast, after the Maine Law had been enacted almost unanimously, and before it went into effect, that it would be defied and trampled on in Newport. This bravado compelled the friends of 'Law and Order' to uphold the law or see it crushed in the place of its enactment. Had The News held its tongue it is probable the rumsellers of Newport would have had no opponents but the thoroughly cowed Temperance men of that haunt of fashionable drinking, and so would have prosecuted their lawdefying traffic with impunity.

The first State elections under the new Constitution of Louisians, if it is adopted by the people, are to take place on the 4th Monday of December next, but the time of service of all officers chosen by the people at that election shall terminate as though this election had been holden on the 1st Monday of No-

The first election for Judges of the Supreme Court is to be held on the 1st Monday of April next, (1853) and they are to enter into office on the first Monday of May succeeding.

The Constitution makes the following provision for a Registry law for the City of New Orleans :

Agr. 11. The Legislature shall provide by law, that the names and residences of all quastified electors of the City of New-Orleans shall be registered, in order to entitle them to vote; but the registry shall be free of coet to the elector.

ILLINOIS .- Jesse O. Norton, of Will Co., is the Whig candidate for Congress in the IIId District.

Houston's favestigation-Shinplaster Issues WASHINGTON, Tuesday, August 17, 1852.

The Select Conmittee on Frauds and Corruptions have proved one clear case in the con tracts for Light-Houses; and this throws some light on others of the same character, reaching back and all through Potx's administration. A California case, involving some forty thousand dollars, paid out of an appropriation of \$100,000, all here in Washington, will startle the participants when the case is proved, as it will be, and reported to the Senate. The greatest rascalities, however, have been going on in relation to Contracts and Treaties with the poor Indians, and on this branch of corruption, the Chairman of the Committee is at home, and feels most acutely. He will sift the frauds upon his red brethren to the bottom. It will, however, take a year and a day to do any justice to an examination involving such immense frauds, perpetrated through a series of years.

The House has before it a bill to prohibit, un. der severe penalties, the issue in this District of shinplasters, or paper bills or notes of a less denomination than \$5. Such a law is called loudly for by the poor and laboring classes of the community, but the Shylocks are busy with the Members; and, with that science of Banking which Gen. Jackson did not understand, I presume they will prevail upon a Democratic Congress to reject the bill now before the House. The chief of the shinplaster issuers, who made an ample fortune under Democratic Administrations-whose cardinal faith was "that'no bank should be trusted that did not redeen its own notes in gold and silver"-is now signing and issuing \$1 bills here, in violation of a law of Congress, and for which he has been indicted by a Grand Jury; and even these \$1 bills are not paid in gold and silver, but in distant and depreciated Virginia currency; and, notwithstanding the sufferings o the poor people of this District under such a shipplaster currency and the indictment of this man by the Grand Jury, he has the modest assurance to come up to the Capitol to urge a Democratic Congress to repudiate their own principles, and sustain him in his system of finance. No newspaper here will publish anything in behalf of the interests of the poor people of this District, and I trust you will take it up.

Mr. BORLAND, of the Senate, has been indicted for striking Mr. KENNEDY.

The Wilkinson Calumny against Scott.

OUGHKEEPSIE, Dutchess Co., Aug. 17, 1852. To Horace Greeley, Esq.-Sir: I was appointed a Hospital Surgeon's Mate in the Army by Mr. Madison in June, 1809, and ordered to New-Or-leans, and to report to Gen. Wilkinson, and arrived there while the troops were at camp at ferre au Boeuf, below New Orleans. Soon after my arrival the troops were ordered to the cantonment in the rear of Natchez, Mississippi Territory, 300 miles up the Mississippi, and on their arrival a Court Martial was ordered for the trial of Captain Scott, on some charges preferred by General Wilkinson, and among them was one for retaining the money belonging to some of his men, who had been recently paid.

I was in the Court-room every day during the trial and the result was published in General-Orders, and Capt. Scott was honorably acquitted of the charge. Some of the soldiers, whose money Capt. Scott was a! leged to have kept, were witnesses on the trial, and on their testimony resulted his acquittal.

I should not have troubled you with this note had not the slander been diffused all over the Union, and the truth required that it should be contradicted. It was very common for the soldiers when paid to give their money for safe-keeping to their commander or any officer in whom they had confidence, and in this way Capt. Scott became possessed of the moneys entrusted to him by the soldiers of his company, and which resulted so honorably to his reputation on the trial by the Court-Martial, and which was approved by the officer in com-mond, General Hampton of South Carolina.

I am yours, &c., William Thomas.

Hon. GEORGE GRENNELL declines to be again the Whig candidate for Lieut .- Governor of Massachusetts. In his letter to Hon. Geo Morey, Chairman of the State Committee, he says "Soldom, sir, if ever, in our political history, have higher motives urged to it, than are now pressing upon us on every band, and multiplying day by day. This State election, involving consequences of the gravest import, may well demand devoted effort. But another import, may well demand devoted entry. In another, great duty of the ballot lies upon the Wrigs of Massachusetts. It is to give an undivided sed enthusiases support to the Nations' nonlastion—the Scott and Graham toket. It these influences will not impel them to action, they well deserve defeat."

INDIANA .- James H. Lane has been nominated as the Opposition candidate for Congress in the IIId District.

THE CANVASS .- We notice that Messrs. Nicholas Carroll, E. Delafield Smith, and other of our zealous New-York Whigs were to address the voters of the Sixth Assembly District, Newark, N. J., last night.

ROBERT MYERS, Esq., Opposition, has been elected Mayor of Apalachicols, Florida,

More Changes .- The Cleveland Germania, a German paper, heretofore a firm sup-porter of Pierce & Kino, has now come out for Scott & Graham. Last Saturday's Tri-Weekly of that paper we observe contains the noble Old Hero's name at its head. The editor is E. SCHEUFFLER, Esq., late of the Zuschauer, or Erie Spectator, who has been all his life engaged in editing and publishing newspapers.

Autographs for Freedom' is the title of an Annual, to be issued by the 'Rochester Anti-Slavery Sewing Society' at their annual Festival, to be held at Corinthian Hall during the third week in Dec. pext. Their Manifesto says:

SECOND ANTI-SLAVERY FESTIVAL. Instead of feeling depressed and disheartened by the almost universal effort to silence the Anti-Siavery agi-tation, we see, in this fact, incontestible evidence of the

almost universal effort to silence the Anti-Slavery agitailon, we see, in this fact, incontestible evidence of the
soundness of the philosophy of our movement, and of
the finess of our measures to accomplish the great and
desirable end at which we aim.

One sign of the times, full of encouragement, we would
especially and gratefully mention. It is this Naver,
since the subject of Slavery was first brought before the
American people, were so many and so able AntiSlavery publications issued from the press in one year,
as in the pressut; and never were such publications so
universally read as now. "Uncha Tox's Casin," by
Mrs. Harriet Receber Slowe, has come down upon the
dark above so framan bondage, like the marning sunitlet,
unfolding to view the enormatics of Slavery, in a manner which has fastened all eyes upon them, and
awken'd sympathy for the slave in hearts unused to
feel. Sundry other able works on the subject bave followed, in rapid succession; and the cry is still, they
come, while "day by day, and rour by hour, throughout the civilized world," sympathy is diminishing for
the oppressor, and increasing for his victims.

Greatly encouraged, however, as we are by the present aspect of the anti-slavery cause, we recognize the
truth that "the price of Liberty is unceasing vigilance,"
and also the duty of persevering in those exertions
which have, already, been owned and blessed of Him
whose ear is ever open to the cries of the poor and the
needy. The slave is still in his chains, and can hardly

which have, already, been owned and blessed of fillin whose car is ever open to the cries of the poor and the needy. The slave is still in his chains, and can hardly spare one hand or one instrumentality from the great work of his emancipation.

Ere we close our appeal, we beg to apprise our friends that we intend to publish an anti-slavery annual, in which we wish to record the testimony of as many the contract of the contrac in which we wish to record the testimony of as many distinguished persons as we can, against the great sin of our eye and nation—American Slavery. It was first designed to name the book "The Anti-Slacery Antograph," but the gifted authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has christened it "Antographs for Freedom," and we willingly accept her baptism for the forth soming volume.

We are greatly encouraged by the fact that a number of favorable responses, in regard to "The Antograph," have already been received from philanthropic friends on both sizes the Atlantic, who extend to us a warm and hearty cooperation.

and hearty cooperation. Who extend to as a warm and hearty cooperation. We now sun mon again our sisters and friends, Amer-lean and British, to come to the aid of this, our second We can all do something to forward this object.

We can all do something to forward this object.

Money is always needed, and donations of that kind
wil be acceptable. Materials for manufacture, and
articles of needle-work, may be sent to the house of
the Tressurer, Mirs Porter, No. 10 North Sophia-street,
or to the Secretary, North Star Office, Rochester.

Sysan F. Porter, Sarah T. Gould, and others.

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to The New-York Tribune

toothern Telegraph Office, torsor of Hanswer and Beaver-sto Election of Delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune. ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1852. The Democrats held an election to-day for choice of Delegates to the District Convention, to make choice of Delegates to the State Convention The canvass was spirited between Barnburners and Hunkers, and the result shows that the "Hardsbells carried every Ward in the city, excepting the Sixth. The probability is that three of the four Delegates from this county will be against Corning and for Mather for Governor.

North Carolina Election.

Baltimone, Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1852. The House is composed of 61 Whigs and 7 Democrats, with Heywood and Cherokee to

The Senate stands 27 Democrats and 21 Whigs. Camden and Currituck District a tie, and Beaufort and Hyde doubtful. Murray, Whig, has 40 majority in Beaufert, but Hyde is yet to be heard

Ratification Meeting of the Whigs of the West.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1852. The Whigs of the West hold a Ratifition meeting at Columbus, Ohio, on the 8th of Septem

The Georgia Webster Convention. Macon, Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1852.

Union Convention will be largely increased at the ession this afternoon. The greatest enthusiasm prevails. Hon. Daniel Webster and Charles J. Jenkins,

will be the candidates for President and Vice-

President, though some of the Delegates are fav-

The number of Delegates to the Georgia

orable to Mr. Graham for the latter post. Among the counties represented are, Bibb, Baldwin, Clarke, Crawford, Cobb, Decatur, Lee, Emanuel, Fayette, Morgan, Muscogee, Randolph, Sumter, Troup. Putnam Newton, Polk, Spalding, Greene, Marion, Paulding, Stewart, Warren, Washington, and others. The entire State is well represented.

Hon. Henry Clay and the Whig Nomination-The reported loss of the Staffordshire.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1852.

Thomas H. Clay, son of Henry Clay. in a letter to Col. Pickett, of this city, contradicts the story that he would not support Gen. Scott, and that he had so informed his father previous to his death. He says: "I remarked to my father that I would not support by my vote the nominee of the Convention unless the approval of the Compremise Measures by the Convention was strong and emphatic. They are strong enough for me. General Scott has adopted them and I believe him to be a man of honor. Mr. Graham's position was never equivocal. If the vote of so humble an individual as myself be of any consequence, I authorize you to give this what publicity you choose. If alive, I vote for Scott and Graham."

Some intelligence gathered from Capt. Some intelligence gathered from Capt. Coghell, of the brig Juliet, arrived here on the 30th ult. adds doubts as to the truth of the reported loss of the Staffordsbure, of Boston. Capt. C. states that when five days out from itlo de Janeiro, on the 10th of June, in lat. 22 S., ion 36 20 W., he sexhanged signals with a very large ship painted black, with a red streak; her signal was red. with a write diamord in it, and a swallow-tiel burgee. The ship had a large number of pasengers on board, many of whom crowded on the house on deck, which the Captain thirks was built over the wheel. She had also a quantity of gilding on the stere. on deck, which the Captain this ks was built over the wheel. She had also a quantity of gilding on the stern, and something that looked like an eagle. The signal displayed was that of Messrs. Tram, of Boston, owners of the Staffordshire, and Captain C. is of opinion that the ship he saw was her. If this is the case, there is reason to hope that there is some mistake in the account of her loss, as it would have been almost impossible for her to have made the passage round Cape Horn, been wrecked, and the account thereof have reached the United States, in about 60 days from the time she was seen by Captain C.

The Lieutenant-Governorship of Massachu-setts-Democratic Mass Meeting.

Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1852. Hen. George Grennell declines running as the Whig candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of this Large Delegations left this city to-day

oro', to be present at the Democratic Messrs. Clemens, Marsball, Gorman, and others are among the number. More will leave to-morrow.

The Democratic State Convention. ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1852.

At the Democratic primary Elections, the old liners carried the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4 h, 5th, 5th and 10th Wards—and in part the 6th, 7th and 8th.

The Sandwich Islands and the United States. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1 The Intelligencer of this morning

it probable that the King of the Sandwich Lelands did profer the transfer to the United States in consequence of France threatening war with them, but the matter is till kept a profound secret.

Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows at Au-

burn.
AUBURN, Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1852.
At the Grand Encampment of Odd Felwa last night, the following officers were chosen:
A. A. VAN VORST, of Schenectady, Grand Patriarch.
H. D. CURBEN, of Albany, Grand High Priest. JOSEPH SEYMOUR, of Syracuse, Grand Warden, W. H. H. PRALL, of Syracuse, Grand Scribe. W. H. H. Frall, of Spracuse, Grand Junior Warden.
D. S. Forders, of Chataque, Grand Junior Warden.
Daniel F. Barnard, of Brocklyn, Grand Representtive to the Grand Lodge of the United States.
Eichard Shark, of Brooklyn, Grand Treasurer.
The Grand Encampment has adjourned.

Second Dispatch.

AUSURN, Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1852. This morning, in the Grand Lodge, after the receipt of the reports of the Standing Committees, the officers yesterday declared were installed. The Standing Committees were then appointed, after which the proposition submitted at the last session of the Grand Lodge, for the election of Grand Officers in the Subordinate Lodges, instead of the District Grand Committees, was debated and rejected—Ayes 255, Noss

Committees, was decated and rejected—Ayes 250, Actas 257; not two thirds.

After the reception of reports on the Annual Communications of the Grand Master and the Grand Treasurer, the Lodge adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The session will probably run into Friday.

This evening the members of the Grand Lodge accept an invitation tendered to them by S. A. Goodwin, Esq., of this city, to visit him at his residence.

The Fate of Captain Marcy.

Washington, Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1852.

A letter received from Col. May from Fort Mason, confirms the reported massacre of Captain Marcy and all his commend. The Colonel has statted in pursuit of the murderers. The substance of Col. May's letter was communicated by telagraph to a gentleman here—date not specified.

From Demarara.

Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1832.

We learn by the Canada that the Commissioners for the Colony of Demarara have advertised for lenders for a loan of £100,000, in 5 per cent, bonds of £1,000 each, redeemable at the option of the lender in five or seven years.

Sailing of the Ningara, Stocks, &c.

The Royal Mail steamship Niagara sailed The Koyal Mail steamship Magard Salves to Liverpool at 12 o'clock, with 25 passengers for that port and 6 for Hallfax. Among the former were Joseph Major, George Anderson, 8 Barmell, F. Jacot and J. H. Perine, all of New York; and for Hallfax, Edwin Parsons, of Savannah, and Thomas B. Merrick & Son, of New-York. Her specie list amounted to \$257,000, of which \$150,000 was American geld.

The stock market rules quiet. Edgecutting of all amendmens by agreement among the frierds of the bill. He believed the House would take the bill, no matter what amendment the Senate might worth is offered at 6 , with buyers at 6. For Vermont Central 16 s is bld.

Four Children drowned at Fort Plain. FORT PLAIN, Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1852. Three children of Mr. Peter Cougher

Three children of this village yesterday afternoon. They were a boy aged 11, and two stris, aged respectively, 12 and 13 years. The boy falling into the pend, the girls tried to rescue him and all perished before assistance arrived. A boy, name unknown, from Lockport,

was drowned from a canal boat in our lock last night.

Fatal Railrond Accident. A man named Joseph Thompson, pro-

prietor of the Hotel at Orville, was run over and instantly killed by the up train at noon to day.

Fire at Holyoke, Mass. SPRINGFIELD, Wecnesday, Aug. 18, 1852. Dr. Peck's brick block in Holyoke, oc cupled for stores, offices, &c. was burned this morning with its contents. Dr. Peck's loss is \$2,500, fully insured. Odd Fellows \$800, no losurance; Dr. Long, dentist, \$400, no insurance; Town liquor store, \$600, no insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Loss of Schooner Nathan C. Durfee. Baltimore, Wednesday, Aug 18, 1852 The schooner Nathan C. Durfee, bound

from this port to Fall River, was run into and suck by the bark Fask, to day, off the Capes of Delaware. The esptain and crew were taved, but lost everything. Wim Eden, a pessenger, belonging to Baldmore was drowned

Quick Passage.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1852. The Mail from New-Orleans, as late as due, has strived, but the papers contain nothing worth The bark Maria Morton had arrived at Savannah, in

XXXIID CONGRESS ... FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Aug. 18, 1852. Several unimportant petitions were preented and reports made. Mr. Donge reported a bill establishing an additional land office in Minnesota Territory, which

as considered and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Gwin introduced a bill granting land California to aid in the construction of a Canal across

Mr. HUNTER reported back the bill ex-

ending the Warehousing system by establishing Private Sonded Warehouses. A private bill was considered and passed. Several motions to take up bills were

ade and rejected. Mr. Fish gave notice that on the day afour, to take up the House bill, known as "Bennett's

Land Distribution bill."

The vote on it yesterday, when offered as an amendment to the Canal bill, was not upon its

Mr. HALE offered a resolution directing an inquiry by the Committee on Foreign relations, as to the expediency of annexing the Lobos Islands to the United States Laid over.

The bill in aid of a Ship Canal around the Fails of St Mary, in Michigan, was passed.

The bill for the relief of Capt. Langdon

C. Eastman was taken up and postponed till Friday.

Mr. HUNTER gave notice that to-morrow, in the morning hour, he would move to take up the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Mr. Douglas moved to take up the bill directing the manner of paying out appropriations, heretefore made to defray the expenses of the Cayuse war,
in Oregon. Agreed to, and the bill was passed.

The bill granting land to the several
States for the support of indigent insane—Miss Dix's
bill—was received from the House, and referred to a
Select Committee of Fire.

Mr. Hale gave notice that he would,

during the morning hour, move to take up the Home-Mr. Davis moved, and the River and

Harbor bill was taken up.

The first amendment, reported by the The first amendment, reported by the Combines on Commerce, was in the item appropriating \$75,000 for a Ship Canal from the Missisalppi River to the Gulf of Mexico, the same to be done by contract, the progress of said works, and an estimate of the annual cost of keeping said channel open," and to insert in fleu thereof the following words: "To report the progress of the work, the amount necessary to complete it, and an estimate of the annual cost of keeping said channel open, and any contract made shall be limited to the amount hereby appropriated."

Mr. Down's opposed the amendment. It

Mr. Downs opposed the amendment. It was verbal and unnecessary. He thought the friends of the bil, in order to secure its passage, should vote down all amendments and pass the bill as it now stands.

Mr. Hamlin explained that the amend-

ment was necessary to prevent mistake as to the con-Mr. Cass said he thought the bill a good Mr. Cass said he thought the bill a good one as it stood, and he would object to any amendment being made to it. In doing so, he and his colleague were as disinterested as any Senators could be. Michigan, with a coast of 1,000 miles, had appropriations only of \$40,000, while other States, with far less coasts, had much larger appropriations. The bill was a moderate one, and if amendments were adopted it would endanger its passage. The next Session was only three months of, and all injustice which may have been done can be obviated. The delay will not be of much consequence, for none of the appropriations for the North or North west could be expensed before spring.

Mr. Borland Dointed out the unequal

Mr. Borland pointed out the unequal appropriations made by the bill. Though the representatives of West-rn States have the most to complain of the inequalities, still it would hazard, if not defeat, the bill to make amendments and send it back to the House bill to make amendments and send it back to the House at this time. He would oppose all amendments and r the bill as it is.

Mr. Soule was in favor of the amendmeet reported. It was necessary. If it were the only one he would not insist upon it or upon sending the bill to the House, but it was well known there were many other amendments to be made.

Mr. BRIGHT considered this was the time to test whether any amendments should be made. He thought the bill was unequal in its appropriations, but thought the bill was unequal in its appropriations, but he would prefer to take it as it was to defeating it by amendments. If amendments were made, he had sev-

Mr. Atchison said the Senators from Michigan and Indiana had arrived at a principle, that though a bid be acknowledged by them to be defective—that does not provide for the West—yet that all amendments to make it perfect shall be voted down. Only \$260,000 are appropriated for the Mississippi River, when those very Senarors knew that that sum would not purchase ang boats for the Missouri and Arkanasa alone, not saying any thing of the great trunk of the Mississippi. The bill was in all its particulars the same bill which was vetoed by Fresident Polk. He was not aware that the sentiments of Senator who voted to sustain that voto had undergone any change. If every appropriation contained in the bill was proper in itself, still, coming as this bill did, with something appropriated for every Congressional District in the Union, he would vote against it, as frauduler ton its face. Michigan and Indiana had arrived at a principle, tha

Mr. PRATT said that the argument that Polk vetoed a bill similar to this, might or might not bave force; but Congress passed that bill, Polk vetoed it, and the people vetoed him at the next election. Mr. Douglas said Polk was not a candi-

Mr. PRATT said he was before the Con-

ntion, and it refused him.

Mr. Adams said that on his own knowl-

dge he knew that Polk was not a candidate before that Mr. Pratt defended the appropriation for Patapaco River, and opposed the adoption of any

Mr. Rusk protested against the doc-Mr. AUSA protested against the doc-trine now advanced, that this bill must be taken for bet-ter or worse, just as it stands. This was a sort of knock-down argument which he did not approve of, if carried out, the Senate was to become mere registers of the ap-propriations of the House. He pointed out many of the defects cont-ined in the bill. The appropriations for the Western Rivers were wholly inadequate to the necessi-ties of those works, and should be increased.

Mr. Cass said the debate showed that, the work of amendment once commenced, every Sen-ator would propose amendments, and the bill would be-come everloaded, and would break down of its own come evertoaced, and would break down of its own weight. The reference to Polks vero did not include him. He voted for that bill which was vetoed; his name was to be found in the affirmative on its passage. While it was in Mr. Polk's hands, he even went to him and suggested considerations why the President ought to sign in. His position then and now was in favor of any reasonable River and Harbor bill, the Chicago letter and "notice and confusion" to the contrary not ter and "Loise and confusion, to the Cohleago let-with standing. He hoped no amendments would be made to the bill-

Mr. BUTLER said that such a bill as this ought to be accompanied by a report showing the ne-cessity for the works. How was he to understand why he was to vote the particular sums contained to the bill for particular works? He would like to know upon what data the bill was prepared.

Mr. Davis said the bill was prepared as all others were, upon estimates from Departments of sums necessary for carrying on, during the current year, works commenced by the Government, or repairs f those in progress. Mr. Mason opposed the principle of

Mr. Bell said Senators whose portion of the country were provided for might say they were sainfed with the bill, but he was not. Minor objections had been provided for, yet nothing was done for the improvement of the Cumberland or Tennessee Rivers, have so in favor of perfecting the bill by amendments, and if the House refused to adopt them the Senate could records.

Mr. Downs renewed his opposition to endargering the bill by amendments.

Mr. HALE followed in general remarks on the bill. He would vote for the amendments and would vote for the bill.

A'r. MALLORY said the attempt to force the hill without amendment would cause him to rote spatist it. It contained no appropriation for the dangerous const of Florida.

Mr. Masos moved the postponement of

the bill for an Executive Session. Lost.

Fir. Soule followed, in support of the amendment, and Mr. Downs opposed it.

Mr. Chase said there was plenty of time to amend the bill and send it to the House. He named several instances in which appropriations should be added.

Mr. Dawson followed, reading from Mr. Cass speech at the last session, in which he opposed the bill then perding because there was no estimate for some of its items by departments. He opposed this adeption of the previous question by cutting off all amendments.

Mr. Cass replied that he occupied the same position then that he did now. If the Scoator could show an item in this bill not estimated for he would yot to strike it out.

Mr. BRIGHT said the bill last year con-

tained twenty one its me not estimated for, Mr. Dawson briefly replied.

The Senate, at a quarter past 4 o'clock,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill declaring the Wheeling Bringes to be legal

structures and post routes. Mr. Curtiss spoke against, and Mr. NEWTON to favor of the bill.

Mr. STUART said they had other important subjects to dispose of, and therefore to test the sense of the House he moved the previous question,

Messes. Walsh and Fowler obtained permission to print their views on the subject.
Mr. Ones was interrupted in his closing speech by the expiration of the morning hour.

A resolution was adopted to close the reneral debate on the Navy Appropriation bill in half an The House went into Committee on that Mr. Skelton spoke in favor of an

amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to carry out the contract with Robert L. Stevens for con-structing a steamship shot and bomb-proof. He said, money and time have already been expended upon the work, and that the entire cost would not exceed \$300, work, and that the center cost would not exceed som, occurrently in the considered in connection with harbor defense, particularly that of New-York, where there is so much wealth and commerce. He proceeded to show that this means of defense is cheaper and more efficient than fortifications, as it can be brought to act immediately in case of sudden invasion.

Air. Houston replied to the remarks delivered yesterday by Mr. Stanton of Tennessee, who had complained that the Committee of Ways and Means red to a great extent the appropriations for the Navy Yards.

The clause appropriating \$1,065,000 for

ne repair of vessels in ordinary, and for the wear and ear of vessels in commission, including fuel and pur-hase of hemp, having been read. Mr. STANTON offered the following

Mr. Stanton offered the following amendment, provided that hereafter, whenever a vessel in ordinary shall be so much decayed that the expenditure required to repair and equip her shall be estimated to exceed two-thirds of the original cost, it shall not be lawful to repair such vessel, she but shall be sold, and the proceeds applied to the construction of a new vessel in her stead, and the Secretary of the Navy shall cause to be built a vessel of war whose frame shall be white oak and of the best and most approved model for sailing, to be fitted with suxiliary steam power, and to be armed exclusively with the heaviest and most destructive ordinance, which according to recent improvements, it is possible to carry with satety, and serve with efficiency at sea.

Mr. Jones (Tenn.) raised a question of order on the ground that the amendment was not ger-main to the subject under consideration, and prosposed to exact a permanent law, in a general Appropriation

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Ficklin.) decided e smendment out of order.
Mr. STANTON (Tenn.) appealed from the

there is not a law establishing a Navy.

CHAIRMAN—1 would refer the gentleman to the books. [Laughter.]

The Committee reversed the decision of the Chair-49 to 73-and the amendment was agreed to:
Ayes, 78; Nays, 48.
Mr. STANTON (Tenn.) moved to add

\$300,000 to the appropriation, the amendment just adopted rendering this sum necessary.

Various efforts were made to modify the propestition, and five minute specehes were made there, on. Finally, the amendment was agreed to: Ayes, 70;

Mr. PRICE offered an amendment, autho bring the Secretary of the Navy to carry out the contrac with Stevens, for the construction of shot and shell proof vessels.

The CHAIRMAN decided this out of or-

Mr. STUART offered an amendment that no appointment of midshipmen to the Naval School shall be made unless recommended by the Member of Congress representing the district in which the applicant resides, and that the appointments shall be made in the anne manner as those of Cadets to West Point.

Mr. FLORENCE moved further to amend by authorizing the President to appoint ten Midshipmen at large, without regard to Congressional Districts. Disagreed to.

During the debate which took place on the above, several gentlemen complained that gross fa-vorisism had been practiced by the Secretary of the Navy in making appointments of Midshipmen, and said it was now time to stop this abuse, which has existed long to the prejudice of some parts of the country The question of favoritism in making ap

intments of cadets was likewise incidentally referred in condemnation, and the general subject of appoint-The Committee rose without proceeding

## further on the bill, and the House adjourned. The Seventh of July in California.

The return of the Anniversary of the Raising of our Flag in California, was commemorated in this and other cities, by some of our old residents, with considerable spirit and a cital rejoicing. There was no puelle demonstration that we have yet heard of, but a few private gatherings of the pioneers and of, but a few private gatherings of the pioneers and old settlers took place, which were made pleasing by the recall of early associations in California, and the memories of the eventful few years which have elapsed since American emigration began to roll west ward to the Pacific. We have received from a gentieman well known in public life, and as widely estemed and respected, a handful of interesting reminiscences of the olden time, for some of which we may find room to morrow, as also for a passing and appropriate ribute to the late Anniversary and to the brave men who were first on the field of Mexican war on the shores of the Pacific.

men who were first on the field of Mexican war on the shores of the Pacific.

The Seventh of July is one of the most important epochs in the wonderful history of California, and it should be the duty and pride of all who cherish the associations connected with her rise and progress as an American State, to perpetuate its memory as the anniversary of her true Republican birth. There is too much the disposition to expunge our holidays from the calendar, and the spirit of the age seems to alm at the josting out of existence of days of national festival.—Notwithstanding the value of time in our own State, we trust we shall be the last to give an assent to the cold writterian customs which prevail in some parts of the trust we shall be the last to give an assent to the cold utilitarian customs which prevail in some parts of the Union, to the prejudice of holiday festivals. But if we must give up our snotversaries, let us cling to the last, to those which are immediately identified with our own fortunes as a State. Let us remember that we are distint and separate in many customs from the older States, and that there are associations connected with the rise of our country to wealth and power which it were base ingratitude and arrant lejustice to forget.

"On the morning of the "th of July," says the dis-

our country to wealth and power which it were base ingratitude and arrant injustice to forget.

"On the morning of the 7th of July," says the dispatch of Com. Sloat, "Capt. W. M. Mervine, of the U.S. Navy, was sent on shore at Monterey to demand the immediate surrender of the place." By 9 o'clock A.M. the answer of the Mexican commandant was received. He stated that he was not authorized to surrender the place, and referred Com. Sloat to the commanding General of California, Don José Castro. By 10 o'clock the recessive force of 250 seamen and marines were landed under the immediate command of Capt Mervine, assisted by Commander H. N. Page, as second, and were immediately marched to the Custom House, where Com. Shoat's "proclamation was read, the standard of the United States heisted amid three hearty cheers by the troops and foreigners present, and a salute of twenty one guns fired by all the ships. Immediately afterward, the proclamation, both in English and Spanish, was posted up about the town, and two Justices of the Prace appointed to preserve order and punish delincies the Mexican Alcaides deciling to serve."

Thus, by a body of sallors and marines from the U.S. ship Savannah, was the day of our country first raised in Californie, sithough it must be borne in mind that Col. Fremont had already hoisted the U.S. flag ever his case General, Castro, and the renowned revolutionary

con Fremont has already most acceptable to the Mexi-cam General, Castro, and the renowned revolutionary Bear dag was even then flying from the garrisoned post of Senoma. But to our Navy belongs the bonor of hobiting the flag of conquest and invasion on these shores.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.

The U. S. M. steamship Crescent City, Lieut. D. D. Porter, Commander, arrived from New-Orleans via Havana, (where she remained 21 hours,) is 6 days and 8 hours from the Bar. Running time quickest on record. The Crescent City brings 120 passengers, 40 from Havana.

Great excitement existed at Havana, and great numbers of the Creoles were daily thrown into prisons that have remained untenanted for 20 yearsthe most loathsome dungeons were put in requisition to accommodate those persons who were deemed the most refractory.

Precismations continued to be issued from a quarter that baffice all the ingenuity of the Police. A secret press continues to supply these exciting articleis, and the Government is entirely at fault. The consequence is that most rigorous measures are instituted on the part of the Government, and many innocent people are made to suffer. Almost every Creole family is under the surveillance of the Police. Female privacy is disregarded, and altogether a very unhappy state of affairs reigns in Havana. The city is shrouded in gloom.

Yellow fever, cholera and small pox prevail to a great extent, and almost every ship in the harbor had some cases of the fever. Out of one company of 120 soldiers 110 had died, and in a chain-gang of 109 there died 100. The Government were sending the troops to the country. The sickness was chiefly outside the walls of the city. In lat. 33, passed brig Roxana, steering across the Gulf, N. E. The Havana papers say nothing about the

arrests, and they endeavor to keep it a secret. The following are the Passengers by the

Crescent City:

James R. Jennings. Esq., N. R. Jennings, Esq., Mr. Lary
Clark, Miss Cox and servi., Mr. A. Adrien, Mr. Pistre Saulo
and servi. Mr. G. Bogert and 'ail, M. Messra P. Lievurier, P.
Canne Charles Hartzog. O. C. Wildenx, T. H. Barbot, Wm.
G. Hale, R. Hale, R. Y. Charmbery, Mrs. Tabor. Mr. Charles
Drake and family, Mrs. Ann Chase, Mr. Bostwick, Mr. W.
A. Bartlete, lady and infant, Mr. A. W. Hames and lady. Mr.
Geo. B. Young, Mr. R. C. Gauthrey, Miss Ahne Gray, Mr. L.
B. Steel, Mr. James Robb and servant, Mr. D. J. Talliant,
C. B. Wilson, L. D. Sinchney Mrs. L. W. Smith, Msry. Ana.
Hunt and two children, C. L. Doundsson, R. North, Philip
Allen, N. L. Mouler, Wm. S. Burks, A. W. Pools, Mrs.
James Brack, Robert Green, A. Lewis, O. Alley and lady,
Capt James B. Hatt, J. C. Knettile, D. M. Cutter, L. Taft,
Md. Schlomer, Wm. Dantels, lady and child, Mr. Hutchies,
Col Seymour, P. Dewer, Wm. Keincohan, J. N. Hallesey,
R. M. Luke, L. I. Lathes, Juo Marphey, Daniel Doile, A.
Lahman, R. Bell, J. E. Beck, W. Ienskin, Md.; R. Advance,
Brailto Olmos, Fedenio Soto, Aquister, Fernandez de Cardova, Antoni Costa, Pablic Joma, Mrs. La Manceau, A. Pla,
lady and child, C. Grass, J. Gueva, J. E. Cueva, A. Mones,
J. Bentter, A. Capo, F. A. Ritchie, J. C. Gravet, E. Urise, J.
Mora, A. Guirre, A. M. Vantessino, F. Torrost, H. Schlossberger, Doct. C. C. van Wyas, Jano Smith, I. Msaatre, Jan.
Castro, J. Fernandez, M. Lavano, F. Troh, M. Simonsfeldt,
Juo Aug's, Clothier, James Brown, S. Table, A. Narayo,
A. Catono, C. del Castille, A. Arandez, P. Moreyra, Mrs.
Vaidez, Mrs. Laurez, A. Dutico, G. Alverez, Mr. Sereaa,
Mr. Orila, Mr. Mayo, Mr. Louise, Charlee Carter, Miguel
Santago.

FROM TURKS ISLAND .- By the schooner Azof, Capt. Cook, from Turks Island Aug. 7, we learn that the salt crop is very large and of good quality, being much larger and of better quality than has been gathered in some years.

Mr. ABBOT LAWRENCE .- The Newbureport Perald, in reference to Mr. Lawrence's return from England, says:

We have a hint from a well-informed source, that Mr. Lawrence returns from England at the request of some of his business associates in Massaccusetts, who desire his advice and asstance in consummating some of the important manufacturing operations which have been in embryo for some years, and in which they and he are largely interested. Among these is the Essex Company at Lawrence, which is conducting its operations on a gigantic scale, and is now engaged, as one of its works, in constructing an ecormous mill 600 feet long, for the manufacture of Berege de Laines, an article never hef-re attempted in this country. This mill, it is stated, will require but a million dollars to complete it, but it is the opinion of many, that to complete and operate it will require double that amount of capital. As it is a new undertaking, it is of course liable to be a very lesing or very profitable concern, according to the very lesing or very predicable concern, according to the knowledge and skill displayed in its construction and management, as well as the state of the times. Mr. CLINGMAN-I would ask whether

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1852. Last evening elections were held by the Whigs in the different wards in the city, for City and Congressional Delegates and County Conferees .-There was little or no excitement beyond a spirited feeling in the canvass, and the greatest harmony prevailed, except in one or two wards. Hom Charles Gilpin, the present efficient and worthy incum-

best carried the delegates for Mayor in every ward except Walnut, where there was a somewhat heree opposition. This ward he lost by only seven votes.

A person is under \$20,000 bonds in this city, charged with being a participant in the robbery of outh Bank, in Virginia.

Penn Green, a colored woman, 107 years

of age, died in this city last week. She was born in Delaware County, Pa. John Phillips, charged with shooting his father in-law, Joseph McAllister, in an oyster collar at Second and Archests, last night, has been committed. Mr. McAllister is not dangerously wounded. The weather is pleasant to-day.

STUART'S WASHINGTON .- The following letter from Hon. Geo. W. P. Custis, the grandson of Mrs. Washington, and adopted son of General Washington, will be read with interest. No one now living had the same opportunity of knowing Gen. Washington

had the same opportunity of knowing Gen. Washington as Mr. Custis:

ABLINGTON HOUSE, July 1, 1852,
Near Alexandria, Virginia.

My DEAR Sir: I have to return you my grateful acknowledgments for your most kied and acceptable present of a proof print from Stuart's Washington. It is a distinguished work of art and a faithful representation of the celebrated orieinal.

In my \*Cary life I knew much of Gilbert Stuart, and frequently visited the studies of the Modern Vandyks, (as Stuart was called by Sir Thomas Lawrence,) is both Philadeiphia and Washington Cities. The splandid origins after the washington treasures, and lington House among the other Washington treasures. old origin at from which your engraving has been taken should of right rather have adorned the walls of Arlington House among the other Washington treasures, than the walls of the Atheneum in Boston. The history of the Plaining is simply this: it was pelated for Mrs. Washington. After the sittings for the picture by the Marquis of Lanedowne, the chief declared that he would at no no more for any one. Mrs. Washington, desirous of having an original by Stuart, to place among the family pictures at Mount Vernon, enteraced the chief to alt once more for her, Stuart being desirous of painting another original with a view to some improvements. The bargain was concluded; Stuart was to make certain copies, and then the last original was to have been handed over to Mrs. Washington. On the death of the chief, Mrs. Washington applied for the picture, both by letter and through the good offices of gentlemen then near the residence of the artist. On the death of the venerable lady, she bequeathed all the family pictures to me; I wrote to Stuart and offered a price to be paid for the original, although it was to have been the property of Mrs. Washington "without money and without price." All efforts of all parties falled. Stuart tied, and the original, that should have been mine, was sold by his heirs to the Boston Athenne im.

As an artist and a friend, I pray you to accept my best wishes for the success of the engraving of Stuart's Washington, and an assurance of the respect and evene mit with which I remain, dear sir, your obliged and

best wishes for the success of the engraving of Stuart's Washington, and an assurance of the respect and excern with which I remain, dear sir, your obliged and obedient ser ant, Gronok W. P. Cusris.

GEO. W. CHILDS, Esq. A gentleman who has recently vis

Left A gentherman who, has recently visited the Islands in Peurobscot Bay, informs us that bottle was picked up at Scal Harbor, in Islesborough, about the 12th day of July last, containing a paper on which the following was written:

"May 12, 1847—Ship Ann, of New-York, off Cape Hatterss—all the men dead except the mato. John Nay."

We do not know that any importance should be attached to this message, but as all the facts connected with the finding and opening of the built are reliable. with the finding and opening of the bottle are reliable, we publish the contents of the paper for the benefit of those whom it may concern, or for its being exposed as a very low order of imposition, if such it should prove to be.

[Bangor Whig.

LORENZO SABINE, Esq., of Framingham, left fer Washington, on Mosday last, in compliance with a telegraphic request from Mr. Webster, to com-municate information in reference to the Fishing Que-tion. Mr. Sabine is known to be well acquainted, both practically and historically, with the whole subject. [Boston Traveller. Judge Shurlds, an eminent citizen of

St. Louis, died in that city on the 1st inst. He was not cessively Secretary of the Senste, Auditor of Public Accounts, Secretary of State, Circuit Judge, and Cashier of the Bank of Missouri. Howes, who is now in Litchfield, Ct. jail, for attempting to murder Miss Buck, maintains an obstraate silence since his commitment, refusing to take food, and apparently intending to starve himself to

The Valparaiso El Diario of July

13, says: "The North American vessel we reported yesterday as wrecked in Colcurs, is the Stadordshire.